

Country: Albania/Bulgaria/Czechoslovakia/Germany (Soviet Zone)/Hungary/
Poland/Rumania/Yugoslavia

Subject: Mining Activities

Place Acquired: [REDACTED]

Date Acquired: [REDACTED]

Date of Info : 1952 - 12 May 53

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

ALBANIA

1. "Production in 1952 of ore in Albania was 2.3% shy of the production plan target, official reports from Tirana say. This comes in spite of an over-production of 15.3% in chromium ore, 98.9% in mined copper, and 59% in copper concentrate.
2. "Investment in the Albanian mines was 154.0% of the 1951 amount, during 1952, but only 79.6% of the planned volume.
3. "Albania's Communist government accents the mining business, according to Soviet orders. The table below shows the development of this industrial branch of the fully nationalized economy: All in billion LEK.

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>
Value of mined goods (ores and concentrates)	452	1,352

Investments in mining - 1946 to 1950: 2,136
1950 to 1955: 8,934"

BULGARIA

1. "Forty percent more than the government's plan was produced in the sector of iron during 1952, thus permitting a pig iron production of 46% above the planned amount. Biggest boost, however, is claimed by the State Statistical Bureau in the mining of lead, where the plan was exceeded by 120%.
2. "The 'Secrecy Decree,' issued during October 1948, is still in effect, and observance of this decree - which marks not only all military information as secret, but also economical data as well - is strictly watched. In the field of economic data, all information - number of workers, planned production,

and fulfillment of the plan, either in actual data or non-government released percentages, industrial and statistical accounting, number, location, and type of new plants, etc. is considered secret [12 May 53]."

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1. "Czechoslovakia will receive ferro-chromium ore and zinc from Poland, according to a recently signed trade agreement. In exchange, Poland will receive kaolin and burnt magnesite.
2. "The steel production sector of the Czech nationalized industry fulfilled the first quarter 1953 plan 100%, while the raw iron production lagged behind. To close the gap the government was forced to release raw iron reserves to keep up production of steel. A repair period of two weeks and a 25% absence of workers in the iron industry during February 1953 is named as the reason for the short production.
3. "The fourth open-hearth furnace was completed in record time in the Klementis Gottwald Iron and Steel Works during April 1953. While the period of construction for the first furnace took 200 days, and for the 2nd and 3rd only 110 days each, the last furnace was built in the record time of 52 days, the Czech Heavy Industry Minister claims.
4. "The Czech pig iron production, 40% higher than before 1938, is ascribed to the utilization of iron ore mines which were declared unprofitable before World War II. Soviet technological methods and machinery are said to be responsible for the utilization of the 'poor' iron ore. (It is pointed out, however, that the cost of mining considerably increases in this Soviet technique, and that the production of iron is inferior when using this kind of ore.)
5. "The Klementis-Gottwald Mill of OSTRAVA is now finished after the second blast furnace, the second coke battery, and the third open-hearth furnace have been put into operation. Finished since October 1952, the Gottwald plant was delayed in operation due to the lack of machinery.
6. "Czechoslovakia is to export iron and steel to the Chinese People's Republic, while it will send metal ores and concentrates to the Czechs. The 1953 trade agreement contains a 20% boost in value over last year's agreement.
7. "During 1952 19.7% more pig iron and 26.9% raw steel were produced above the 1951 total, nevertheless not reaching the government's 1952 production plan target. As the only actual figure the late State President Gottwald said that 3,700,000 metric tons of crude steel were produced.
8. "Outfitting of iron and steel plants in Czechoslovakia during 1952 amounted to three new blast furnaces, three open-hearth furnaces, six Bessemer and four gas furnaces.
9. "The Czech mining business reached only 94% of the government's mining plan during 1952, official reports say. This figure is valid for the ore business alone. Especially pointed out as short in production were: iron, manganese, and copper ore, talcum, and ammonia."

GERMANY (SOVIET ZONE)

"More machinery is to be sent into Poland, in exchange for which East Germany will receive zinc (among other industrial and agricultural goods) 12 May 53."

HUNGARY

1. "Hungary's mining and power business achieved a claimed surplus production of 1.3% above the governmental plan target. Thirteen and one-tenth percent more steel than planned was turned out, bauxite 60% above the 1951 level, while aluminum achieved a boost of 15.3%.
2. "The 700 cubic meter blast furnace of the STALIN Iron Works must begin operation during 1953, the government plan declares.
3. "The furnace combine of DIOESGYOER was renamed LENIN Iron and Steel Works during April 1953, and thus follows the Communist trend to name important industrial enterprises after the leaders of their ideology. ✓
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All data in lbs per capita and year

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13. "A barter agreement was signed during May 1953 in Budapest between the Hungarian and Chinese Republics. Hungary is to receive mining products in exchange for mining machinery."

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2. "The CZESTOCHWA Steel Mill has reached half the size of Poland's biggest steel mill, of Nowa Huta. Named BOLESLAV BIERUT, the mill has now six open-hearth furnaces and a set of six electro and Bessemer units. A total of six more open-hearth furnaces are to be built and will assume operation later during 1953.
3. "Plants for the processing of non-ferrous metals are to be modernized and enlarged in the OLKUSZ and CHRZANOW area. Every old foundry in this area, too, will be reconstructed.
4. "Concerning the fulfillment of the 1952 state production plan the table below shows the planned and actually achieved increases in %:

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
Iron ore	20.0 %	14.0 %
Copper ore	62.0 %	55.0 %
Pig iron	16.2 %	13.0 %
Raw steel	19.1 %	14.0 %
Zinc ore	10.3 %	18.0 %

5. "Construction of the new metallurgical combine started during May's [1953] first half in MOCINY. The combine is part of the WARSZAW (WARSAW) Iron Works.
6. "The supply of 35 to 40% of the required iron ore for the Polish iron and steel industry is to be extracted from domestic sources. The production plan of the Polish government orders the mining of all ore grades, in order to reduce imports. The annual mining output in pre-World War II years ranged from 300 thousand to 700 thousand metric tons annually. The output for the next years, very recent reports said, is scheduled to exceed the one million metric tons mark considerably.
7. "The first electro-furnace of the NOWA HUTA Combine has been in operation since the last days of 1952. All workers operating the (Soviet) furnace were trained in a three-month course in the Soviet Union. For the second half of 1953, the management of Nowa Huta plans to start operation of the first two ore batteroes, the sinter plant No 1 and the combine's own power plant [12 May 53].
8. "Production of iron ore was raised 14%, raw iron output by 13%, raw steel by 14%, and copper ore by 55% during 1952, in comparison to 1951, Polish official reports said.
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2. "The following chart shows the development in Rumania's nationalized, joint Soviet-Rumanian 'Metal' and the Soviet-Rumanian 'Mining' enterprises.
3. "The SovRum Mining reported that indices of mining are based on 1948, rates as '100,' with 1949 '129,' 1950 '130,' 1951 '125,' and 1952 '133.'

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<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	
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1. "Of the total Yugoslav capital investments 44% are designed for the argillaceous earth and aluminum factory at STRNICE. This amount - 5,800,000,000 Dinar - will permit a production of 50 thousand metric tons of this type of clay during 1953, and 15 thousand metric tons of aluminum during the same period. For the year 1954, this plant will turn out 30 thousand metric tons of aluminum, most of it designed for export [12 May 53].
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tons during 1949. With the aid of the Bosnian works of ZENICA the production during the coming years will top the 1952 production by 50%.

3. "ZENICA Iron and Steel Works will put into operation a new roller strip with 450 thousand metric tons annual capacity, while the SISAK Combine will start production of pipes in the three 62 thousand-ton annual capacity pipe plants. A sixth open-hearth furnace with 45 thousand metric tons annual capacity was put into operation (at Sisak) during February, 1953. The Slovenian steel mill of GUSTENJ operates a small, but new furnace.
4. "Survey work conducted in the West Slovenian region around TROBOVOLJE has resulted in the discovery of mercury, chromium, and cobalt [12 May 53].
5. "The Austrian MAERZ-Oven Construction Company of Millstadt, Carinthia province, has received Yugoslav orders to build two open-hearth furnaces of 180-ton capacity each in the ZENICA Iron and Steel Works. The open-hearth furnaces will be of the MAERZ Company's special tiltable type. During the past few months this company built two 65-ton open-hearth furnaces for the SISAK plant, and three 30-ton open-hearth furnaces for the NISIK steel mill (Montenegro district)."

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3. "ZENICA Iron and Steel Works will put into operation a new roller strip with 450 thousand metric tons annual capacity, while the SISAK Combine will start production of pipes in the three 62 thousand-ton annual capacity pipe plants. A sixth open-hearth furnace with 45 thousand metric tons annual capacity was put into operation (at Sisak) during February, 1953. The Slovenian steel mill of GUSTENJ operates a small, but new furnace. M
4. "Survey work conducted in the West Slovenian region around TROBOVOLJE has resulted in the discovery of mercury, chromium, and cobalt [12 May 53].
5. "The Austrian MAERZ-Oven Construction Company of Millstadt, Carinthia province, has received Yugoslav orders to build two open-hearth furnaces of 180-ton capacity each in the ZENICA Iron and Steel Works. The open-hearth furnaces will be of the MAERZ Company's special tiltable type. During the past few months this company built two 65-ton open-hearth furnaces for the SISAK plant, and three 30-ton open-hearth furnaces for the NISIK steel mill (Montenegro district)."

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